OUR INDUSTRIAL AND FINANCIAL DIS-OEDERS.

From an Occasional Correspondent WASHINGTON, Feb. 21, 1868. We have already expressed the sentiment that the existing depression in trading and indus-trial circles has little or nothing to do with the state of the circulating medium. There is more of it affoat than is usual in ordinary times by a great deal, the nggregate being over \$750,000,000. There is money enough to be had on good security in all the great centers, and whatever may be alleged to the contrary, it is true that when money is plenty at the ceniers it is plenty at the extremities on all adequate securities. Six per cent. Government obligations are everywhere 10 per cent above par. And where money cannot be had it is because the security is unsatis-

The present depressed state of trade and industry requires something very different from an increase of paper money, or, indeed, any acts of legislation, to

Of course, so far as legislation has imposed burdens on trade and industry by taxation, legislation is able to relieve them by taking it off. So, too, in certain national conditions, legislation can revive and stimulate industry, and give a great fillip to trade and enterprise. But these conditions are exceptional and cannot be created at will. They are evolved slowly, only by time and circumstance. This is a consideration quite too generally overlooked. The idea that because legislation can sometimes take the initiative in promoting industrial prosperity, it can always do so, is a grave error. Legislation is not a constant force which can always be used in this direction. It has its times and seasons when it can act efficiently. But this power is limited to peculiar and exceptional emergencies and conditions. It may be said to be a regulator and stimulant, rather than a constant motive power. It exhausts itself, too, by its own action. This law of limitation should never be overlooked when legislative action is suggested as a relief to a depressed or exhausted condition. A nation may enact a high protective tariff at an opportune period. This act may diffuse sudden and great prosperity. Such an experience has occurred more than once in our own history. But this very stimulus may temporarily lead to over action. Dullness of trade stagnation of business, depression of prices, low wages, and deficient employment may All these may be the contingent, incidental, temporary evils of a mainly beneficent act of legislation. But they are not to be cured by more legislation of the same sort. Their cure must be left to other agencies-to time, to rest from undue exertion, to the gradual absorbtion by consumption of surplus goods which a too ardent competition has produced. In a word, the trade and industry of nations must in the main rectify their unnatural oscillations through the influence of natural causes. They are for the most part beyond the reach of legislative panaceas. Especially is this the case when legislation itself has caused or aggravated those excesses. When production, from the ruconvagement of the State, has become plethoric in tany department, the only possible relief must come from consumption. Government may wisely adjust its measures so as to create and maintain a just and useful equilibrium between the two classes of producers and consumers, but the inevitable disorders which arise from the varied complications which belong to the production and consumption of a diversified industry, and which inhere in these relations, are not just subjects of legislative interference, for such action would be fruitless.

Trade and business in all active communities have their ebbs and flows like the tide. After rising unusually high, they recede unusually low. There is no form of legislation that is competent to deal with these excesses. They are quite ontside of its domain ; beyond the reach of its influence. The great and common mistake of people is the belief that they are capable of rectification by legislative action. People will believe that when a nation's affairs are out of joint, its legislators should be competent to set them right. But the industrial body, like the natural body, is afflicted by disorders which are known to the doctors as " self-limited," and which are best cured by letting them alone. They afflict while they last, but they defy the skill of the physician, who merely watches while they exhaust them-

Now let it be borne in mind, that never in the whole past history of this nation has its trade, its industry, its finances, been in such an artificial condition as now. They have become so in consequence of a great and destructive war, and the legislation resulting therefrom. We will assume that that legislation was necessary. But if good came of it in the first instance, evil has followed. The circumstances which demanded, or, at least, excused this legislation, no longer exist.

Now we are confronted with the question whether or no we are in that peculiar and exceptional condition, brought about by time and circumstance, which can be improved by legislative action? Or whether we are not, on the contrary, in a state where legislation has exhausted itself; and where our remedy is to be found only in the operation of natural causes : through the lapse of time, of patient industry, of economy, and the self-adjustment of the relations of production and consumption so long disturbed by the violent agitations of war.

We entertain no doubt on the subject. We hold that it is plain to be seen of all men that our present unnatural condition is the result of exceptional events, aggravated by legislative action. Legislation overthrew our long-established standard of value by creating a paper legal tender. Legislation filled the country with irredeemable paper money. These two stimulants have done their work. They have done all of good that could be done in this direction. We must now escape from the existing evils which have followed by undoing rather than by doing. War demanded agencies which peace does not require. The Government needed helps then which it does not need now. Its efforts should thus consist in dispensing with the machinery then set in motion. They are, first, the legal tender act, and, second, the irredeemable paper money. Just to that extent it can dispense with these agencies just to that extent it is in duty bound to dispense with them. And in this matter it should consult its own power and its own convenience. It created them for its own benefit; it is its clear right to abolish them when it requires them no longer. And we may add, the trading and producing classes have no right to demand the prolonged use of these means for their profit and convenience; especially when the demand is made, as we have heretofore shown, at the expense of the consumer and of the labor of the country, even

if their use could be continued without danger.

It is thus we come to the conclusion that the condition of the country cannot be improved by further artifices of legislation. We hold them to be exhausted for good in that particular respect wherein we need relief. We must now fall back on the recuperative powers of the nation-on the solid wealth, on the industry, on the enterprise and resolution of the country. These are sufficient for our wants. Notwithstanding all the complaints that are heard, our actual industrial condition is better than that of any other nation. A large proportion of our business interests are sound and strong. The great leading articles of agricultural production, which represent such vast interests, bear high prices. The avenues of transportation, our canals and railroads, another immense interest, are all most profitably engaged. Many branches of manufacture are still employed at remunerative rates. Others are reviving from their depression. And if some branches are or ransportation, when assured that the annual group will certainly average \$20 per tree, with but little care or labor? Those at Mandarin are planted 23 fect spart. I believe that is about so to the acre. I believe they can be planted, budded, cultivated, and well-cared for until they arrive at a good bearing condition for \$5 a tree. It is, therefore, profitable to plant groves to sell-and it is growed to heard, our actual industrial condition is better than

We can no more cure this condition by legislation than we can turn day into night, or control sunshine

and storm by legislation. It is in the light of these considerations that we must labor to restore the losses of the war, and to reform our condition, and to cure the disorders and depressions which affect the general prosperity, and mark the present transitional period.

THE SOUTHERN STATES.

FLORIDA. THE FLORIDA HOME OF MRS. STOWE-LIVE OAKS-SUGAR-CANE-RIPE STRAWBERRIES, JAN. 15-LOSS OF COTTON CROPS LAST YEAR -VALUE OF LAND AND ORANGE TREES.

From Our Special Correspondent

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Jan. 17, 1868. I have just returned from a visit to Mandarin, which derives its present importance and notoriety from the circumstance of Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe, having lately purchased a place there for a Winter home, which our readers may be pleased to have described. This I our American ideas, public property, having written a book, which the public has bought and paid for, and, of with her private life, particularly to know whether she s squandering the money acquired by authorship. To satisfy this fashionable curiosity I shall give a description of her place, and in doing so shall give some useful in-

Mandarin is due south from Jacksonville, about fiftee miles. It is on the east side of the river, which is there at three or four miles wide. It is upon a point, or sort of promontory, of perhaps twenty feet elevation above buck upon another angle, four or five miles, to Laurel Grove; then Fleming, say ten miles up the west side; from Jacksonville. These are all mail stations, served twice a week by what is known as "Brock's line," two boats which run to Enterprise. The next landing is are disembarked for St. Augustine, by stage, 18 miles That place is also reached by stage direct from here, 4

But to return to Mandarin. Pray do not imagine that because you have seen the name and sign of a town upon every map printed within 200 years, you will see a town as you approach the wharf. Indeed, you will not find the wharf, only the skeleton—the last sad remains of creen pine trees left from natural decay and war's destructive ness. A few rotten planks, upon rotten beams, supported by rotting piles, nene of which have strength enough to

minding the injunction, "take care where you step," and walk over a naked beam, crumbling under foot, to the other side of this bulk-head, where we embark in a rowboat for the shore, some ten rods distant.

The bridge between this outer work and shore was burned by the gunboats, and "owing to the change in our system of labor, it has not been rebuilt." From present appearances, it will not be, by present owners.

The view of the shore from the steamer's deck is rather attractive, although we do not see the village spires, nor hear the school-house bell. The reason is, that neither village, church, nor school-house exist at the spot marked upon your map, or pointed out to you from the steamer's deck as "Mandarin." Instead of a town, you find about half a dozen small white-washed cot tages, or rather collection of little buildings, which form a single residence, scattered along the shore, embowered among the orange trees, some of which are 30 or 40 feet high, and 12 to 15 inches through the bole. There is in the collection one "store," where pork, molasses, whisky, and tobacco are sold; also one "steam-mill." a one-story building of rough boards, containing an engine and one run of stones, for cracking corn. The whole establishment, engine, mill, and building, would make a fair load for a Pennsylvania wagon. There is a narrow strip of coze, along the shore, in which are a few scattering cypress trees, and, in their season, a tangle of weeds and water snakes, including the inevitable meccasin—that is inevitable to all swampy places, but inert and harmless until trodden upon or interfered with. This strip is an almost inexhaustiple deposit of valuable manure for the sandy soil of the plains, which extends back immediately from this low bank until broken by the bank of some other stream. Yet I have nowhere seen any evidence of this manurial deposit having been drawn upon. I suppose the reason is that the land without manure produces more than native Southern indolence can manage, utless it suffers the degradation of

of this region. Forty rods back from the shore is the ex-tent of inclosed fields.

Along the field fence, there is what is called a public

ad, and beyond, continuous pine forest, through which u may drive in the traveled paths or out of them, as a like, with little hinderance. Even if you encounter a giney woods plantation, I assure you it is not much of round it. sed to describe Mrs. Stowe's plantation

But I promised to describe Mrs. Stowe's plantation, thich contains four acres of the river front I have tried o show you, for which I understand she paid \$6,500.

"Then," I hear you observe, "I suppose she has valuable buildings—a fine house, probably!" Look! You shall see it. It is that one standing in the shade of those wide-spreading limbs hold such a shall see it. It is that one standing in the shade of those enormous oaks, whose wide-spreading limbs hold such a mossy canopy above the roof. So far the picture is—I would say "splendid;" but that word is Americanized until it grates upon my nerves. In this case, grand or magnificent is better. Looking at the foot of the trees, we find a one-story, rough-boarded building, about 1634, magnificent is better. Looking at the foot of the trees, we find a one-story, rough-boarded building, about 16x44, divided into two rooms, one having a fire-place. Upon each side of this building there is a shed roofed "lean to" large enough for a bed-room, dispensing with unnecessary furniture. Odtside doors open into the two main rooms, over which are small piazzas. There is also an outside door to one of the bed-rooms. From the reception room a floor extends some 25 feet to the dining-room, another rough-boarded building, open to the roof, without any unnecessary waste of space, or extravagance in glass, since a dozen lights are as good as a gross. The kitchen is a lean-to of the dining-room, plenty large enough for the cook to stand up alongaide of the stove, provided she keeps all surplus utensils out of doors. "The dairy" is a separate building. It is exactly three by-four feet, on the ground, and four feet six inches high, the lower story heing open, is a convenient place for the cook to set a pan of ashes out of the rain. There is beside a store-room, perhaps six by eight, and there is also a loft to the main building of the house, which serves very well for a bed-room; beside, it is economical, for it is lighted at night from the blaze in the fire-place below, shming up through the cracks of the chamber-floor. The outside has been freshly white-washed, and the inside was formerly treated in the same way. Within a month the wooden wails have been papered, first caulking the cracks with moss.

The barn and some other conveniences (nothing for ex-

walls have been papered, first caulking the cracks with moss.

The barn and some other conveniences (nothing for extravagance) have been added since the purchase. It consists of two shed-roofed mile stalls, surrounded by a board fence pen, outside of which the hay is kept. Out door, of course; but what is the odds! It almost never rains in Winter. And why isn't this a good barn! It certainly is a cheap one. The Winter has not been cold enough to kill nules, or else it would have killed the sweet potato vines, still growing in the lot near the barn. That they have not been killed, shows what kind of Winter climate Mrs. Stowe would enjoy in her Winter home if she was in it. But she is not, though expected soon. In her stead, I found part of the family of Col. George Foote of Guilford, Conn., who, it will be remembered by those who have read the biography of the Rev. Lyman Beecher, is a brother of Mrs. Stowe's mother.

Mrs. Foote is spending her first season in Florida with

Lyman Beecher, is a brother of Mrs. Stowe's mother.

Mrs. Foote is spending her first season in Florida with her son George S. Foote, who has lately moved into Mrs. Stowe's house, and bought a tract near by, which he improving for an orangery. Last year he planted cotton on the other side of the river, and got four and a half bags from 150 acres. That cared him of the cotton fever. By this time, I suppose the reader is anxious to know what could have induced Mrs. Stowe to pay \$6,000 four acres of the ordinary sandy soil of this section? Not certainly for the river view, for that, although fine, is no ther than at many other localities. Not for those grand tamily for the river view, for that, attending the plane in the finer than at many other localities. Not for those grand old oaks, and all their mossy beauty, for they have their counterparts. Certainly not for the house, for that, with born and other fixings included, is not worth \$1,000. Yet the place is cheap. It would sell to-day for a large advance upon cost.

wance upon cost.

Here is the secret of its value. I counted 114 large orange trees full of fruit, some of which I could pick from the doors or windows of the house. Every one of these trees is worth \$190. It is a good investment for any person

the doors or windows of the house. Every one of these trees is worth \$190. It is a good investment for any person to buy real estate in this vicinity, estimating its value upon the basis of \$100 for every full-sized tree on the place bearing sweet oranges like these, which are large and sweet, though like most of those grown in this vicinity, the present season, they are affected by something apparently analogous to the grape cidinm, which gives them a brown color instead of golden when ripe.

To prove this value you may as safely estimate the average annual product of a bearing tree at 1,000 oranges, as you can estimate any of your ordinary crops when disposed to put them at the lowest figure. The average is undoubtedly much higher, and the average price is not less than 2 cents. Choice lots are usually worth double that, and there is a growing demand at Savannah and Charleston, and towns in Georgia and South Carolina. The kind grown here could be sent to New York in good condition, as they bear transportation remarkably well. They are large, firm, and exceedingly dense, though the rind is not very thick. It would be hard to surpass their excellent quality.

costume, who were auxious to prolong the Seminole war, costume, who were another to say years, for the beautiful of those who made money by catching the negroes living among the Indians.

Finding one of Mr. Foote's neighbors was grinding cane.

living among the Indians.

Finding one of Mr. Foote's neighbors was grinding cane. I visited him, to learn the yield. His name is Reed, son of an oid resident at Mandarin, who has devoted more attention to cutting and selling wood than to cultivating the soil. His little cane-field appears no better than all the land around, and, I venture to say, has not been over-manured. Yet Mr. R. thinks that it will yield in sugar, or its equivalent in molasses, a crop of 3,000 n of sugar per acre.

I have tasted corn juce upon most of the sugar plantations of Louisians, and am sure that I never found any as sweet as this from Florida cane. It is because it is fully matured before the time necessary to cut it, to keep clear of frost. Mr. Reed says that six gailons of juice will make one gailon of sirup, in the condition ready for granulation. He also says that it is no more work to grow a crop of cane than it is a crop of cora. The harvesting and manufacture is greater. His sugar mill is not an extensive nor expensive establishment. A pair of iron rollers, perhaps a foot long and a foot diameter, are set upright in a rough frame like a cider mill, with a crooked pole sweep, to which is hitched a small mule. The cane is lauled from the field upon a mule cart and thrown off by the mill, and then fed in one or two at a time, the juice falling back into a trough that leads it to a tub; that is, all that dees not slop over; and thence is carried in pails to the two kettles set in an arch under a broad shed, adjoining which is a small store-room; and this constitutes the sugar making establishment.

I do not suppose more than three-fourths of the sac-

ing establishment.

I do not suppose more than three-fourths of the saccharum of the cane is saved, yet crude as the whole work is, the crop is more remanerative than cotton, and proves that I was in error in what I said in a previous letter about the necessity of conducting sugar making upon a large scale to make it profitable. I am now well satisfied that small farmers can grow cane upon any good pine land by manuring, and can make sugar as easily as Yankee farmers make cider, either for home use or sale. Undoubtedly it would be more remunerative, indeed ex-

land by manuring, and can make sugar as easily as Yankee farmers make cider, either for home use or sale. Undoubtedly it would be more remunerative, indeed extremely profitable upon a large scale.

One more item of information about the value of land, and I will close this letter.

While I was at Mandarin, Mr. S. S. Shirk of Greensburg, Indiana, offered a Mr. Pickering \$2,000 cash for his place of 37 acres, including the little steam mill I have mentioned. The house and other buildings are worth about as much as those described upon Mrs. Stowe's place. The orange greve is not worth a quarter as much, though some young trees are coming on and a few large ones are productive. Mr. P. asked \$2,750, and I suppose will be able to self for \$2,500 before long. I am sure he can sell at \$60 per acre. Without the orange trees, \$10 an acre would be considered a fair price. Yet his land is precisely like that of Mr. Reed, who was making sugar.

Does the reader ask: "Then why does not the owner of this and similar land plant it with cane and make sugar!"

I cannot tell. Perhaps you can. Perhaps you can also tell why you do not grow strawberries, blackberries, rasperries, currants, grapes, pears, or even plant muberry trees and make silk, since your land is well adapted to one or all these things, and their growth would be more profitable than any of your present crops. I will leave you to reflect. It is not because sugar and oranges cannot be profitably produced in Florida that they are not produced.

ALARAMA.

ALABAMA.

THE MORILE PAPERS ON IMPEACHMENT.

From The Mobile Register.

Nothing so clearly marks the existence of revolution, in its present stage, as the attitude of Gen. Grant and those officers who adhere to him. They have forgotten or contemned, in a passicuate party exist, the first impulse and duty of the soldier—the duty of subordination and obedience to superior military authority. The feeling here is that the President is losing ground, and that he made a fatal nistake in not acting promptly upon Gen. Grant's first show of membordination. The President is evidently trying to save the peace of the country, while at the same time he seeks to vindicate the supremacy of the Constitution. But Washington is our Vienna, and "as lookers on in Vienna," it seems to us that when one of the departments of the Executive branch of the Government is invaded by doubled guards to resist his lawful authority, it is rather late to stop or appeal to the courts by mandamus or quo warranto. Who knows but he may find Gen. Emory and this bayonets in the court-room.

"watch and pray" for the right.

From The Mobile Tribute.

While our Safety and honor demand that we cling to the Democratic party of the North as long as the Union, or rather the appearance of the Union, exists, we must not deceive ourselves with any false hopes. The Democratic party, the last hope of the Union, may not prove equal to the task of saving it, or rather recovering it; for, while we are writing this, a dispatch has come stating that Grant and Stauton have usurped the Government; that they have put extra froops on guard over the War Department, and refuse to obey any orders from the President. There is the issue made, from which there is no escape. There must be a fight, and we are not in it. Let us choose our seats in the gallery, and make patronizing remarks. How elegantly that throat wox slit! How destrously those bovets were ripped out! After you get well into it, gentlemen, you may wish to get out again. Let us know when you do, and we shall be happy to arbitrate. There is an elegant old gentleman presiding over a college in Virginia, who will do exact justice between you when you get tred of fighting.

SOMETHING FOR SOUTHERN WHITE EDITORS TO

LAUGH OVER.

To ridicule a newly-emancipated slave for his ignorance, to scoff at the grammar of a man to whom they had denied even the rudiments of education, to pick apart the logic of one who had, until within the past three years, been forbidden to read a book on pain of generosity or philanthropy is appealed to. The Committhese, and kindred labors, at present tax the speeches which afford them such a fund of enjoyment, we

sharp pens of Southern editors. As a specimen of the speeches which afford them such a fund of enjoyment, we copy (their own version) this one:

Hodges, negro, took the floor, and spoke in favor of negro suffrage. He suid that when he came here he was in favor of taking all political disabilities off of men of the South in 1870, Jeff. Davis and Robert Lee not excepted. Dey tole us if we did not wote wid 'em dey had several hundred blood-hounds behind the curtain, and would run us in the Gulf of Mexico, or some udder place, but we didn't do it; and dey licest de curtain, and what did we se: de ole def dog, de ole blind dog, de ded dog. De def dog was de Seccelhim party, who would not hear de cries of de North, the blind dog was de Conservative party, and de ded dog was de Confederacy; and he tell you now dat dey wan't fraid of either dog; we never can trust a man who hed dem in slavery. Dey may forgive dem, but dey would watch dem, and would never forget dem. You will never git de colored man out of Virginia while de sun shines. He warnt gwine anywhar else; dis was heben enough for him, until Jusus comes out of de abundance of de heart de tongue speaiss. Dar was white men in some portions of de State who neber did see the Constitution, and neber will see it; all dey want was to see a bottle of whisky and a chance to drink it. You tell us you are our friend; why, de devil might as well tell God he was his friend. He said once dar was a man who was named Moses, and his wife was named Mary, and dey used to fall out sometimes, and one day Mary got Moses down and she picked up a brick, and Moses hollowed. "Oh, Mary, don't, don't nit me." "Well, I won't but you must not do so any mo or not." "Mary, I won't do so again." So Mary got to hit her, as she did not hit him, but Moses said, "I got de brick now;" and dat was de way wid de Conservative party. We got de whip now, and you ask us not to whip you; but we ain't going to trust you wid it, either. (Great inughter.) Hodges made a famous speech. He went through the whol

On this the Southern journals indulge in no end of laughter, but we look upon it, with all its faults of grammar and style, as a whole speech, full of hope and faith and courage. When the Great Master opened the eyes of the blind man, the poor fellow did not all at once see with perfect clearness-he saw "men as trees walking." But his sight was there, and in due time he could gaze upon the sun. By-and-bye the down-trodden "nigger" will handle language as aptly in the forem as he did the musket in the field.

GEORGIA.

GEORGIA.

THE RICE CROP.

From The Savannah (Ga.) News and Herald, Veb. 20.

The closing up of the rice transactions this year give a very favorable showing for many of the rice planters, in comparison with those engaged in raising other products. We have heard of very few failures to make a fairly remanerative crop, and some have realized large profits. Those who were forced to hypothecate their crops unconditionally, or to sell at the low prices ruling in the commencement of the season, probably suffered somewhat. Those who could hold on are realizing, we should say, 40 per cent advance on the early prices, for clean rice, while there is a still larger advance in the nominal prices of rough rice. The Easton houses, to obviate in part their prospective losses by the failure of the India crop, have entered the Southern market in strong competition, and buy most of the crops in our rice-growing regions, largely in the rough, often giving advances of \$1 to \$1.25 as soon as bills of lading are made—alice subject to order, so as to give the producers an opportunity to hold on if they wish. We saw three vessels loading with rough rice for Boston yesterday. With a good season this year, we anticipate larger crops than last season, since we know of instances where land not used for sev-

inches thick upon the fresh-water lake back of the town, but no ice has formed in the harbor.

As to society, there has been much pleasant intercourse between the American and Russian officials. Surprise parties and masquerade balls have been frequent, especially during the Russian holidays. We had parties of 17 to 20 call every night, disguised with fur skins and hideous masks. Our Thanksgiving was on the same day as in the States, although we knew it not at the time. On New-Years I was surprised to see how many nice and novel dishes the American ladies prepared for the dimer at the "Club Room," the largest hall in the town. On the tables were baked venison, roast goose (wild), stowed duck (wild), fried grouse, boiled salmon, stewed cod, and clam chowder—all dishes peculiar to this region.

There are some intelligent Russian families here who are refined and moral, but the servants and private soldiers are neither. The latter in their habits are the fifthest white people I have known. Quito a number left on a vessel some days age for the Amoor. To-day the late Governor, Prince Maksontoff, leaves on the Resaca for San Francisco, with his family. About 100 Russians have declared their intention to become American citizens.

Supplies of vegetables and provisions of all kinds are ample, as one brig, two little schooners, and two steamers, have reached here since New Years. Snow has covered the ground since the 22d of December. Improvements proceed slowly. Or dwelling house, two small stores, a market-house, two drinking saloons, and two billiard shanties have been put up since the transfer. A city government has also been organized, and a police couri established. Several of the lower class of Russians have been fined for whipping their wives and other inches thick upon the fresh-water lake back of the town, practicable to identify it, and the Company will treaf it

have been fined for whipping their wives and other

have been fined for whipping their wives and other abusive conduct.

Intercourse between the whites and Indians has not been quite as smooth as desirable. Gen. Davis, on the 17th of November, presented the national flag to the old chief of the Sitka Indians, accompanying it with appropriate remarks. The reply of the Chief was characteristic: "Goods and money would turn to mist, but words of the Great Chief would never change." He should hold the flag sacred, and would tefend it.

A party of Indians from the mainland came here carly in December, and have been troublesome. The leader goes by the name of "Sitka Jack." He has done all he could to induce the indians here to declare war, after sending away their families. He argues that the Americans will not furnish them with powder and whisky any longer, but the Hudson Bay Company will do it. Gen. Davis has dealt firmly with the natives, and frustrated Jack's schemes. He now is inclined to be peaceable. I do not see the indications of any rush to this region next Spring. Enough will doubtless come to begin an exploration in search of the resources of this wide-spread territory.

## A DRAMATIC COLLEGE.

LETTER FROM MR. JAMES E. MURDOCH. To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sin: In a recent number of your paper I observe you speak of a rumor regarding a college for the education of actors, to be conducted under my super

education of actors, to be conducted under my super vision after my retirement from the stage.

Permit me to correct an error which, I have no doubt, arose front a "before-the-curtain speech" made in Cincinnati, and more recently in Philadelphia, in which I amounced my intended retirement from the stage and my determination to devote a liberal portion of my time, in the future (at my residence in Warren County, Ohio, to the services of rocal culture and the training of young persons for the oral part of rhetoric. A portion of my life having been spent in lecturing on and teaching the use of the voice and its relations to public speaking, this circumstance, connected with my career as an actor, has, it suppose, given shape to the erroneous impression that my object in establishing an "institute" would necessarily be to prepare young people for the profession of the stage.

rily be to prepare young people for the profession of the stage.

My intended plan, as it exists in my own mind, irrespective of whatever interpretation may have been made of my statement recarding it, is to create a normal seminary for instruction in the principles of Dr. James Rush's "Philosophy of the Human Volce"—a system which contains the only true, natural, underlying elements in the study of spoken language, whether as pursued in these days of progressive knowledge or in the more refined era of Demosthenes or Cicero.

The disciplined development of this truly American system of vocal culture will secure to the student of elecution all the powers of the voice in their fullest integrity, and lay the foundation upon which capacity and taste could not fail to rear the various styles of public speaking, as required in the relative forms of popular eloquence, including that of the bar, the pulpit, and the stage.

stage.

I have not considered myself as being regularly connected with the stage for at least the past six years, and with formally announced "farewell engagements," expect to bid adica to it—should my life and health be con-

I trust I may be excused for whatever of egotism may appear in this statement, from the fact that my elocutionary plans in the future have been somewhat "mixed," if I may be allowed the phrase, by my kind friends of the who have ever been generously interested in n life. James E. Murdoch.

ARTEMUS WARD MONUMENTAL FUND.

At a meeting of the National Typographical uion, held in Memphia, Tenn., on June 6, 1867, the following suggestion of the Special Committee on President's Address was unanimously adopted:

Address was unanimously adopted:

"That this Committee asks the Union to request the printers under its jurisdiction, on the first anniversary of the death of Artenus Ward, to set 1,000 cms, the amount of said contributions to be devoted to the erection of a menument to the deceased; and that editors, local editors, reporters, &c., he requested to contribute to the fund, said moneys to be forwarded to the Secretary and Treasurer of the National Union at the next session of that body."

Charles F. Brown (Artemus Ward) died on March 6, 1867. The Committee appointed by Typographical Union No. 6, for the collection of the fund, trust that the members of the craft in this city will on this occasion, as has invariably been their custom, take the advance when their tee will expect returns from the various offices at a meetarch 14, 1868, at 6 o'clock, at No. 166 William st. ALEX. TROUP, Chairman, Citizen Office.

GEO, R. JACOTT, Treasurer, Appleton & Co.'s. F. W. FERGUSON, Herald Office. WM. J. CARTER, J. P. Cooperative Association. DAVID KELLS, Herald Office.

NEPOTISM AT WASHINGTON. A Washington correspondent writes: That venerable public functionary, Gideon Welles, flourishes in the Grant-Johnson correspondence as one of the Prest dent's indersers, and he is known to be one of Grant's principal revilers. He has various reasons for his zeal. In the first place, Gideon draws \$8,000 per annum for signing his name and being called Secretary of the Navy. Then his hopeful son draws nearly \$3,000 more as Chief Clerk to his ancient "papa," while another hopeful son draws his thousands as Secretary to Admiral Farragut, and travels at the public expense. The naval service is a goose that lays several golden eggs for this happy family. An inquiry is about to be ordered into various suspicious contracts made by the Navy Department here with a Jew from Morocco, who is the agent of notorious Rebels abroad, by which the most shameful partfallity has been practiced in favor of this Rebel emissary, although the department had been fully warned. We pay officers high salaries to look after the interests of our fleets in foreign ports, and yet contracts are made dent's indorsers, and he is known to be one of Grant's officers high salaries to look after the interests of our fleets in foreign ports, and yet contracts are made in Washington for that very service, by which large sums are fliched from the Treasury and divided among a gang of plunderers. All the nepotism, however, is not confined to the navy. Other departments divide the honors, I propose to make out a full list for the edification of all concerned and some others. At hand, however, there is our Minister to Switzerland, which is represented by a Consul here, and could be by us there guite as well as it is, for \$1.500 per annum. But Mr. Harrington, who luxuristes in a very considerable private fortune, is honored with \$5.500 a year, and was fortunate enough to pension two young sons on the nation's exchequer before going abroad. He put one in the Regular Army, and be put the other in the marine corps. So that all the Harringtons, father and sons, are now serving their country with excellent pay, and the latter young gentlemen with life appointments, which they pronounce comfortable, and even comforting in these hard times.

Onserver.

THE TRIBUNE has ordered from Mr. Carpenter, the painter of the celebrated picture, "Reading the Emancipation Proclamation," a full length portrait of Horace Greeley, the founder and soul of THE TRIBUNE Horace Greeley, the founder and soul of THE TRIBUNE newspaper. Mr. Carpenter has already commenced the work, and we have been favored with a view of it in its embryo state. He has posed the subject in the most natural position, that position which a large proportion of the friends and acquaintances of Mr. Greeley will recognize, it being one of rost from writing, which he always falls into either when considering or conversing. The figure is freely drawn, and together with the head, has all the striking characteristics of that remarkable man. Mr. Carpenter has been fitly chosen to produce this work, for, independent of his acknowledged artistic skill, he has a thorough knowledge and admiration of his subject, and goes to his task as a labor of love. bjoct, and goes to his task as a labor of love. [Watson's Art Journal.

THE COURTS.

THE GREAT ERIE CASE. A new suit has been commenced in the name

of the People of the State of New-York agt. Mr. Drew, In this suit the Erle Railroad Company and eleven of its Directors, including Daniel Drew, are made defendants. The complaint in the new suit follows substantially the complaint in Mr. Work's original suit, and the petition of the figure advances of \$1 to \$1 25 as soon as bills of lading are made—sales subject to forder, so as to give the producers an opportunity to hold on if they wish. We saw three vessels loading with rough rice for Boston yesterday. With a good season this year, we anticipate larger crope than last season, since we know of instances where land not used for several years is being taken in.

\*\*TEMPERATURE\*\* IN JANUARY—RUSSIAN PECULIARITIES—IMPROVEMENTS—INDIAN DISQUISTUPE.\*\*

\*\*Free Our Special Correspondent\*\*

\*\*Free Our Special Correspondent\*\*

\*\*For Sixty days after our arrival at this remote locality, the weather was damp and dubious without mitigation. But on the 9th of December the sky became clear, and since then (66 days) we have had very few storms. The Winter has been far more pleasant than any of us anticipated. Meteorologically, December footed up thus: Mean temperature, 30° 18°; coldest, 12° above zero; fair days, 15; cloudy or stormy, 14; prevailing winds, north and north-east.

January, thus far, foots up as follows: Fair days, 15; cloudy and snowy, 7; mean temperature, 20° 12°; coldest, 11° above zero. This was the lowest point to which the moreury has fallen within 14 years. The ice was 13. complaint in Mr. Work's original suit, and the petition of the Attorney-General in its statement of the origin of the

as valid stock to the great prejudice of the legitimate stockholders of the Company. And the plaintiffs further allege that the Erie Rallway Company, since the has underfaken, in some manner to the plaintiff unknown, to aid in the construction of a certain railroad in the State of Oine, from Akron in that State to Toledo in the same State, with the view of connecting the railroad of the Stichigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad Company, whose casterly terminus is at Toledo with the railroad of the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company, whose casterly terminus is at Toledo with the railroad of the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company which passes through Akron. That in and by the said agreement, the Eric Railway Company has agreed to operate the road so constructed and to pay to the parties constructing the same a certain portion of the gross earnings thereof, and to guarantee to them that the said gross carnings should amount to \$1,600,000, and to enter into certain other guarantees and incur certain obligations, the particulars of which are unknown to the plaintiffs; but the plaintiffs claim and insist that the Eric Railway Company has no corporate power or capacity to incur any obligation whatever for the purpose of constructing or aiding in the construction of the said railroad from Akron to Toledo, the construction of said last mentioned railroad being entirely foreign to the purposes for which the Eric Railway Company was incorporated and to the lawful business and objects of the company; and the plaintiff further alleges, that on the 8th of October, 1857, the last election of Directors of the Eric Railway Company was held. That at that election the present Directors of the Company except Daniel Drew was elected. That immediately filled by the other Directors by the election of Daniel Drew to fill the vacancy, and Daniel Drew was Immediately filled by the other Directors by the election of Daniel Drew to fill the vacancy, and Daniel Drew was also elected Treasurer of saud Company. And the plain diately after that election and on the same day, Mr. Underwood, one of the Directors elected at that election, resigned his office, and the vacancy this occasioned was immediately filled by the other Directors by the election of Daniel Drew to fill the vacancy, and Daniel Drew was also elected Treasurer of said Company. And the plaintiff urther alleges, that The Boston, Hartford, and Erie Railway Company is a corporation created and organized under and in pursuance of certain acts of the Legislatures of the States of Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connectient, and New-York, that the defendant. John S. Eldridge, is the President of the last-named Company; that the defendants, Dudley S. Gregory and J. C. Bancroft Davis, together with Robert H. Berdeil, are mortgagees of said Company, holding as trustees a mortgage upon its railroad for \$20,00,000; and that the defendants, John S. Eldridge and Homer Ramsdelt, and other Directors of the Erie Railway Company, are largely interested in the stock of the Boston, Hartford, and Erie Railway Company; that the stock of that Company its of very little value, and can only be sold for less than one-fifth its par value; that since the last election of Directors of the Erie Railway Company and the said Boston, Hartford, and Erie Railway Company, to guarantee the payment of the interest, at seven per cent per annum, upon bonds of the Boston, Hartford, and Erie Railway Company to the amount of \$4,000,000, said bonds to be issued and sold for the benefit of the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railway Company; that bonds of said Boston, Hartford and Erie Railway Company; that bonds of said Boston, Hartford and Erie Railway Company; the benefit of the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railway Company; that bends of said Boston, Hartford and Erie Railway Company; that bends of said Boston, Hartford and Erie Railway Company; that large amount the profit of the Erie Railway Company; and the plaintiffs have reason to apprehend, and do apprehend, that, unless restrained, the defendants of the plaintiffs tiffs further allege that the Eric Railway Company and the officers and directors thereof, or some of them, claim the right, in behalf of the Company of creating shares of stock of the Company, or certificates of such shares, in excess of the shares already issued and of borrowing money on the hypothecation or piedge of such additional shares or certificates of shares, and of londing such additional shares or certificates of shares to third parties; and plaintiffs have reason to apprehend that, unless restrained, the defendants or the officers of the Company will create such additional shares or certificates of shares, and hypothecate or lend the same. Then follows the prayer of the petition, which asks what is granted temporarily in the injunction, and also asks an accounting between Mr. Drew and the Company, and the payment over of what may be due from such accounting.

THE CIVIL COURTS.

THE CIVIL COURTS.

In the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, before Judge Lott. The People ex. rel. Frederick Creighton agt. Chas. Schurig, Register of Kings County. The case came up in consequence of a motion by the respondent, Mr. Schurig, to vacate a writ of peremptory mandamus issued by Judge Barnard on the 19th of Pebruary, commanding him to permit the relator, a New-York reporter, to inspect the Kings County transfers of real estate. The Register's reason for controverting the order being that it was issued from a New-York instead of a Kings County Court. It being Schurig's duty to exhibit to any claimant the deeds in the office, he denies upon oath that he refused to permit the relator to inspect such deeds on the days of their reception. The relator's affidavit says that he is employed to furnish The Tribune, Times, and Herald with reports of transfers of real estate in Kings County: that on January 3 he was refused the inspection, and on the evening thereof the transcripts of the deeds were offered for publication in the above-mentioned newspapers, the bearer saying, that having special facilities in the Register's office, would furnish the same on the day received, being one day in advance of deponent. The affidavit concluded by saying that the transfers are procured for publication in New-York journals on the day received, being one day in advance of the deeds.

In the Court of Common Pleas, before Justice Daly and a Jury, the case of Amalia Kaiser agt, Leopold Kallman was tried. This was an action to recover damages for a breach of promise of marriage. The plaintiff was a servant girl in defendant's employ about May, 1853, and the defendant, smitten with her charms, seduced her on a promise to make her his wife. The wedding day was named, arrangements made to celebrate the marriage, the plaintiff's relations were invited, and the defendant had introduced her to his friends as his intended bride. The defendant did not deny these allegations, but testified that one might about 4 o'clock in the morning, about eight days before the wedding day, he came home from a surprise party in Brocklyn, and was himself surprised on finding the plaintiff and his son, a boy By years of age, in his own bed. The son also gave his testimony, and partly corroborated his father. This discovery caused the defendant, he alleges, to break his promise. After Mr. Spencer had summed up the case to the jury, Indge Dittenhoefer followed him, and entirely exploded the defendant's story as improbable and untrue. The jury evidently did not believe the defendant, and rendered a verdict for plaintiff scounsel of \$100.

The testimony for the defense in the Sherry Wine cases was continued yesterday before the United States District Court. W. E. Farwell, one of the Govern-In the Court of Common Pleas, before Justice

Wine cases was continued yesterday before the United States District Court. W. B. Farwell, one of the Government agents sent abroad to detect wine frauds, was called to identify certain papers. James Bensuson, a wine mer chant of Cadiz, testified that he competed with claimant of the control of the competed with claimant of the control of the competed with claimant of the control of the contro ment agents sent abroad to detect whie risuas, was cancel to identify certain papers. James Bensuson, a wine merchant of Cadiz, testified that he competed with claimants in selling wives similar to the "Crown Sherries," but that there was no market for such wines in Cadiz, nor any recognized market price for them there. The case is still on ... Register Ketchum decides that the time within which petitioners whose assets will not pay 50 per cent of the claims may file their petitions does not expire until the first of June next. The year allowed them dates from the time when the act went into operation, June 1, 1867... William H. Little, a bankrupt, having filed his petition in bankruptcy without referring to any copartnership debts, subsequently asked leave to amend his petition, so as to allow his purtner to be joined with him in his final discharge. The Register denied the petition, and the question was certified to the Court. The United States District Court decides that the partner can be so joined, either by joining voluntarily in Little's petition, or by being brought in on notice, under General Order No. 18. When so brought in he can be discharged from his debts, but until so brought in Little cannot be discharged from the firm debts.

In the Supreme Court, Circuit, the case of

In the Supreme Court, Circuit, the case of Marquis D. L. Sharkey agt. Ellis Franklin, involving important questions as to warranty and fraud, came on for trial. The plaintiff seeks to recover \$4.500 damages. The defendant sold him 500 cases of New York Strategy. portant questions as to warranty and fraud, came on for trial. The plaintiff seeks to recover \$4,500 damages. The defendant sold him 500 cases of New-York State seed to bacco, in 1865, for \$25,000, and it is alleged that 50 cases turned out to be of inferior quality; that the tobacco was warranted to be wrappers and fillers, and when the tobacco was received 50 cases were found to be scraped and newly marked. The defense is that one Philip Falk induced the defendant, who was then a wealthy man, to speculate in tobacco, of which business he was ignorant, and that Falk purchased the tobacco in Syracuse, and defendant paid the money without ever seeing the tobacco; that when defendant came to this city Falk make a corrupt bargain with plaintiff, whereby plaintiff agreed to pay and did pay Falk over \$1,000 for inducing defendant to sell his tobacco to the plaintiff at a great sacrifice, by fraudulent representations as to the state of the tobacco market. The defense is further that this suit was brought by the plaintiff and Falk to extort money from him. The plaintiff Sharkey—who was brought into court hy the Sheriff from Ludlow-st. Jail, where he has been imprisoned for a year past—was the first witness. He admitted the payment to Falk of \$1,000, but denies any conspiracy. Adjourned on account of the sudden sickness of a juryman.

In the United States Supreme Court the case

admitted the payment to Falk of \$1,000, but deplies any conspiracy. Adjourned on account of the sudden sickness of a juryman.

In the United States Supreme Court the case of The Mayor, &c., of Nashville agt. Wm. F. Cooper was heard. This is a question of jurisdiction arising under the act of Congress approved March 3, 1863, entitled "An act in relation to habeas corpus, and regulating judicial proceedings in certain cases," and the amendatory act of 1866. Cooper brought his action in the Circuit Court of Davidson County, to recover for timber cut from his land and for taking his fences, &c., during the Rebellion. The defendants filed petition for the removal of the case into the Federal Courts, under the provisions of the above acts, and the case was docketed in the Circuit of the United States. On motion the Judge ordered the case to be stricken from the docket of that Court, and this is a writ of error in consequence of such order. The petition in the case sets forth that the defendants were not the customary officers of the Corporation elected under its charters, but the Military appointees of the Government appointed by the theu Military Governor, Johnson, to hold office during his pleasure, and to serve the lawful military purposes of the Government in its efforts to suppress the Rebellion. It is alleged that all the acts complained of were done by the acting Mayor and Aldermen under orders from the Military Governor, and Aldermen under orders from the Military Governor and also under orders from the Military Governor and Aldermen under o

whether such a Military Board, acting as "Mayor and Aldermen" under such authority, bind the corporation of Nashville, by their acts.

THE CRIMINAL COURTS.

In the Recorder's Court, Brooklyn, John Tuttle was held for trial on a charge of having on Tuesday evening aided two men, John Connors and Peter Farrel, accused of trying to set fire to a house by upsetting the stove, to escape arrest by the Police.

C. L. Thomas, a soldier, from Fort Trumball, was examined before Judge Mather, in New London, Conn., on Tuesday, on an accusation of adultery with Mrs. Mary Ann Brown, late of Hartford. He was bound over to the Superior Court under \$1,000 bonds.

In Justice Cornwell's Court, Brooklyn, Rosa Goldstein and Maximilian Frankel, accused of perjury in attempting to prove an "alibi" for Golduster, at the examination of the Gravesend burgiary case on Tussday, were examined... John Murray, the clam peddier accused of stealing a quantity of clothing from James Golding's house, No. 35 Willow-st., was held for trial... James Gorman, arrested on suspicion of having attempted burgiary at Mr. E., M. Hobbs's house, No. 16 Joralemon-St., on Sunday morning last, was discharged.

In the Essex Market Police Court vesterder

on Sunday morning last, was discharged.

In the Essex Market Police Court yesterday, before Justice Shandley, Charles Stubel and Lewis Tutan were held for examination for having attempted, on Tuesday night, to steal a lot of combs from Patrick Me-Nally's store, No. 436 Grand-st. It is alleged that Stubel, sengaged the attention of Mr. Menally, while Tutan was appropriating the combs. Herman Wonkelseth was accused of having stolen \$437.90, in that, having \$11.43 in the Bowery Savings Bank, and getting bank the book of another nam of similar name by mistake, he drew the maney of the latter which amounted to \$437.90. Held to ball for examination... John McKally was committed for having, last Sunday, might, entered Thomas Reid's house, No. 34 West Twelfth-st., and stolen thegefrom property valued at \$185.25.

The jurors who at the Over and Terminer, last Monday, were directed to show cause why they should not be imprisoned for contempt in not attending, appeared yesterday to make their excuses, most of which were satisfactory. In some cases the Court excused the former non-attendance, on the juror volunteering to serve during the term. A large number of prisoners were arraigned in the Oyer and Terminer, and put in picas to indiction the against them. Herman Marcello, indicted for stealing some velver, plead guilty. As he had returned the goods, and it was his first offense, he was sentenced to imprisonment in the Penitentiary for one year. John Robbins, who plead guilty to stealing a coat, had his sentence suspended. Mary Ann Lewis pleaded guilty to attempting to steal sho from Henry West. It appearing that it was her first offense, and that she had returned the money, the Court suspended sentence. Catharine Daly was placed on trial for stealing 550 from Charles Rightmeyer. Rightmeyer, it appeared, met her in the street, and, after some conversation, took her to his house in Essex-st. His money in some way disappeared, but the evidence did not sustain the indictment, and she was acquitted. Wm. Jones pleaded guilty to picking a lawyer's pocket of a watch whole on a Third-ave, car. He was sentenced to State Prison for two years and six months.

In the Jefferson Market Police Court, before The jurors who at the Over and Terminer,

In the Jefferson Market Police Court, before

six months.

In the Jefferson Market Police Court, before Justice Dodge, yesterday. George Delmar was committed for trial for stealing three opera-glasses, valued at \$115. The accused, with a confederate, entered Mr. Joseph IL simmons's store, under the Southern Hotel, under the pretense of purchasing an opera-glass, and while the other person was pretending to examine several, Mr. Simmons detected the accused in the net of putting two glasses into his pocket. He immediately demanded the property, when both men turned and raw out, pursued by the owner. The accused was arrested in Bond-st, with the stolen property in his possession. ... Francis Tate, a boy of 13 years, was accused by Jane Conneil, No. 144 East Fifteenth-st., of picking her pocket of a portemonnaie, which contained \$38 in money, while she was at her sister's residence in Second-ave, on a visit. She had occasion to pay the boy for some articles which she bought of him, and found, after he had left, that her bortemonnaie, which she had replaced in her pocket, had been abstracted. The accused was committed. ... James W. Tallmadge has been held to answer on several different complaints, for false preteness, the latest being preferred by Richard Radeliff, who alleges that the prisoner succeeded in obtaining a two-horse truck, worth \$500, ... Wesley Allen, a well-known thief, pick-pocket, and politician of the Eighth Ward, and whose carte de visite forms one of the principal ornaments of the "Rogues' Gallery," was brought before Justice Dodge by Capt. Mills yesterday, who accused him of picking Miss Sarah Starley's pocket in a Broadway stage in December last. Allen was committed, and the lady, who is a respectable woman, whose place of business in Canal-st. is well-known, ordered to be sent to the House of December last. Allen was committed, and the lady, who is a respectable remarked that he did not intend for Mrs. Starley to be committed, "of course." It was generally understood that this disposition of the case was made to propitiate Allen's politic

In the Tombs Police Court, yesterday, before Justice Dowling, a young German named Frederick Bergmann, for having, on Saturday evening last, stolen from the coat of Mr. Maurice H. Grace of No. 200 Broadway a wallet containing \$50, the owner having hung up the garment in the billiard-room of the Metropolitan Hotel while playing a game of billiards with a friend. The thief when arrested had spent a portion of the stolen money for a suit of clothes. He is a bartender, and lived at No. 462 Washington-st. ... In the month of December last, one Thomas Gitchen, allas Wilsen, called at the stable of Mr. John Hoey, No. 344 West Twenty-fourth-st., and as he appeared to be destitute, the coachman, Barney Flannagan, pitied him, and gave him something to cat and furnished him with a bed in the stable. In return for this Kitchen did various odd jobs around the stable. After remaining there about a week Kitchen disappeared, and it was found that the ungrateful rascal had taken with him two Affghans, or white fur robe, a pair of horse blankets, and two lap robes, valued in the aggregate at over \$500. Detective Dunn recently ascertained that the thief had been seen in Albany, pedding books, and a warrant having been procured, the officer went thither, and after a short search found and arrested him. Yesterday he was brought to this city, and, on the affidavit of Mr. Hoey and the coachman, the accused was committed for trial. ... Thomas Hayes, a news vender, statled the denizens of the Bowery and the adjoining streets, on Tuesday evening, by shouting at the affidavit of the news. Hayes was accordingly arrested for disorderly conduct, and yesterday the accused was required by Justice Dowling to give ball for his good behavior for the next six months. It was said in Court that the accused, whenever he found himself, to use his own phrase, "stuck" with a number of papers, he was in the habit of visiting localities where tenement houses abounds, and, by false accounts of Fenian raids into In the Tombs Police Court, yesterday, before

COURT CALENDARS-THIS DAY. Suprama Count-Cincuit. -Part I. -Rahmano J. Over and Terms ner continued. No Civil Calendar. SUPREME COURT-CIRCUIT.-Part II.-Held by Mondan, J.-Court opens at 10 a. m. opens at 10

246. Orgond et al. agt. Mills. err. 1038. I alkland agt. St. Nich. Nat. 1000. Orgond et al. agt. Mills. err. 1050. I alkland agt. St. Nich. Nat. 1000. Orgond et al. agt. Mills err. 1050. Schnofer agt. Kelly. Sherff. 1050. Fratt agt. Pinkerton. 1050. Hills agt. Smith. 1044. Howe agt. Murfer. 1050. Hunt agt. Wark Mr. Jes. Co. 1050. Hunt agt. Wark Mr. Jes. Co. 1050. Authors agt. Release et al. 1050. Authors agt. Mills. 1050. Schnoft agt. Worten agt. 1050. Schnoft agt. Worten agt. 1050. Schnoft agt. Worten agt. 1050. Schnoft agt. Mills. 1050. Schnoft agt. 1050. Schnof

Supramz Court Circuit—Part III.—Held by Balton, J.—Court open at 19 a. m.

164. Hyland agt, Lynch, Sherif.
165. Olvany agt, Courgen et al.
167. Annett agt, Crary et al.
167. Minsell et al. agt, Harris, 161. Lynch agt, Keeller.
165. White agt, The Mayor, &c.
165. White agt, The Mayor, &c.
165. White agt, Selomon.
176. Sebefer agt, Kelly, Sherif.
1600. Kung agt, Wastaff et al.
1600. Rung agt, Wastaff et al.
1600. Bonnell et al. agt, Drake et al.
161. Carpeline agt, Lynch agt, Columnsioners et Emigration.
173. Honor agt, Columnsioners et Emigration.
174. Webster agt, Rarket et al.
175. Bonnell et al. agt, Drake et al.

SUPREME COURT—SPREIAL TREE—Held by Camboso, J.—Court opens at 10:30 a. m.—Set down Causes—Denourses. 14. Dainese sgt. Allen et al. [35. Cummings et al. agt. Chalas.

92. Hoffman et al. agi. Schults, 177. Vander er sat Kent et al. 99. Toklas et al. agi. Sheren. 199. Ben die 191. Baker aus 199. Parish agt. Sherman and 199. Mitte et et al. agt. Benjamia 109. Parish sgt. Sherman and another.

115. McColl et al. agt. Gt. West. Ins. Co. 119. Bunker agt. Bunker, Ex'r.

119. Bunker agt. Bunker, Ex'r.

121. Murphy agt. Duncan.

126. Garmar agt. Bird et al.

128. Boyl agt. Schosinger.

141. Hunter agt. Hunter et al.

152. Boiles, Recr., agt. Duff. Recr.

153. Ambler agt. Staylive.

154. Smith et al. agt. Dirot et al.

256. Hatch agt. Pengrach et al.

257. Fountain agt. Weiher et al.

257. Fountain agt. Weiher et al.

257. Fountain agt. Weiher et al.

156. Kelly, Sheriff, agt. Sec. Fire 256. Hatch agt. Pengrach et al. 251. N. Y. and Har. R. R. Co. agt. 153. Ambler agt. Staylive. 257. Smith et al. agt. Diroc et al. 257. Fountain agt. Weiher et al. 774. Chace agt. Scri

SUPREME COURD—CHAMBERS—Held by INGHAHAN, 3—Coals, opposite 10 a.m. Call of calcular at 12 m. Reserved cases.

33. Wetslar agt. Desoustany.

74. Tucker agt. Bolles.

88. Rogers et al. agt. Moon.

103. Eliel agt. Wakeman.

123. Doberty agt. Egan.

124. Barber agt. N. Y. M. S. S. Co.

129. Suske agt. Kent.

Colgate.

126. S. S. W. Sav. Bk. agt. Huyek.

Colgate.

Colgate.

Call-No. 202-Bradler agt. Delavelette.

SUPERIOR COURT-TRIAL TRIM.-Part L.-Adjourned to Mouday

Call—No. 292—Bridler agt. Delavelette.

Superior Court—Trial. Triba.—Part I.—Adjourned to Monday
Bett.

2618...Sturgis agt. N. J. Steam 2332...Triba., jr., agt. Great WestNavigation Co.

3733...Buller agt. Goldstein et al.

2438...Dolge et al. agt. N. Y. and 3793...Adams agt. Blincan et al.

2532...Koemig agt. Schwedler.

2543...Koemig agt. Schwedler.

2544...Berram agt. Lang et al.

2530...McCormack agt. Lees.

2534...Toledo. &c., R. agt.

2514...Toledo. &c., R. agt.

2514...Tolere et al. agt. Meelaset al.

2515...Samer agt. Hemlerlang.

2516...Samer agt. Hemlerlang.

2516...Samer agt. Hemlerlang.

2517...Superior agt. Merkelbert.

2518...Samer agt. Hemlerlang.

2518...Samer agt. Hemlerlang.

2519...Samer agt. Unger.

2520...Samer agt. Unger.

2530...Samer agt. Unger.

2531...Samer agt. Hemlerlang.

2532...Samer agt. Unger.

2533...Samer agt. Unger.

2534...Samer agt. Unger.

2535...Samer agt. Unger.

2536...Samer agt. Unger.

2537...Samer agt. Unger.

2537...Samer agt. Unger.

2538...Samer agt. Unger.

2539...Samer agt. Unger.

2539..

COURT OF CORMON PLRAS TRIAL TRIM PART II. Held by Dalt. 4.

B399. Second agt Market F. Ins. Co. 431. Kain agt. Kully. Shoriff.

470. McTerusy art Murphy, et al.

507. Upton agt. Redlow.
461. Thompson agt Godfrey.
569. Abrahama agt. The Mayor,
&c.
2070. Colone agt. Lohet.

MANING COUNT—TULAL TRIM.—Held by CURTIS, J.—Court opens at
10 o'clock a.m.

MAINTS COUNTY TRIAL TERM.—Held by CURTIS, J.—Court open
295. Coleburn agt. Schloeman.
285. Lamb agt. Wilke.
285. Lamb agt. Wilke.
326. Water agt. Sohl.
369. Carr agt. Stout.
368. Wood agt. Welkon Iron Co.
368. Wood agt. Welkon Iron Co.
422. Rottschild agt. Lowenstein.
Jelliff agt. Sutton.
366. West agt. Brown.
367. Lowery agt. Limbelmer.
472. Rozendorf agt. Demond.
373. Dillon agt. Cummings.
374. Wytkoop agt. S. S. & W. S.
375. Agree agt. Bomlee.